IMPORTANT FROM PERD.

Insurrection of Chinese Laborers on the Cotton Estates.

A Three Days Battle and Flight of the Coolies.

Forty Whites and Three Mundred Chinamen Milled.

The steamship Araska, Captain Gray, from Aspin wall October 4, arrived at this port last night, with the Pacific rasils and a small amount of treasure. from the interior had been received. The news from Central America and Chile is unimportant.

THE INSURRECTION OF CHINESE LABORERS

LIMA, Sept. 14, 1870. On the 6th inst. an occurrence took place in the vicious of Lima that will have a serious influence move the future v gricultural prosperity of the counby. It is protely by well known that for a number of veers past, the necessity has existed for the importation of large numbers of Chinese laborers, where the extensive estates along the ceast found it impossible to procure a sufficient force of workmen from the limited ndian and Mestizo population. During the last fourteen fears more than forty-five thousand coolles have the been introduced into Peru, generally of the worst possible class, and having contracts for a certain length of time, receiving miserable pay and worse treatment. On many occasions risings of the Chinese have taken place, in some instances followed by faral results, but never in such a general degree that referred to at the beginning of this commerication. The cotton estates of Pativilca and Galpon are situated in the fertile valley of Supe, about one hundred and fifty miles north of Lima, and for a long time have been noted for their productiveness, owing to the skill and energy of the owners. On these plantations nearly twelve hundred Chinese were employed, and in the mediate vicinity in the neighboring estates more than four thousand of the coolies were contracted. several months since symptoms of dissatisfaction were noted among these laborers, but the over-seers and owners, trusting to their authority and power, paid but little attention to these manifestations. Unfortunately, no precantions were taken against surprise. The Chinese, left in tranquility, ere able to mature their plans and concert their programme of action. The opportunity selected could not have been more favorable.

from Lima with a large sum of money destined for the payment of the laborers, and the purchase of cotton from the surrounding planters. While this person, together with the overseer, the physician, and several other employes, were at supper on the night of the 4th inst. the dining room doors were suddenly broken open, and a crowd of nearly two nundred coolles, armed with stakes, pickaxes, shovels, seythes, and every limaginable weapon, burst in upon the astonished whites. In less time than required to narrate it the Chinese had mardered all of their victims save one, who, being grievously wounded, fell under the table and was thought dead. Sacking the house and securing the revolvers and rifles on hand, the insurgents proceeded to the adjacent hactenda of Galpon and their repeated the same barbarities. Not satisfied with killing the whites they encountered, the most revolting atroctites were practised on their dead bodies, and delicate women and children subjected to shameful and cruel torture. The number of the chinese now amounted to 1,100, their movements appeared to be directed with some degree of intelligence by one who seemed to be halted as chief, and having secured all the money and valuables to be found in the estates, a larger game was attempted in the sacking of the little village of Barranca, about three miles distant.

In the meantime the owner of an estate that lay on the road to that village was notified by a friendly coolie of the approach and designs of the marauders. Hastily placing his wife and family in the chapel belonging to the plantation, he with another friend, strongly barred the doors, and received the advancing comma with the fire of their rifles. The Chitece were vigorous in the attack, but unaccustomed to the use of firearms, they fell easily before the delenders of the church. In less than two hours these two brave men had killed and wounded more than sixty of the assailants. So desperate, indeed, had become the attempts of the latter that a retreat idenly broken open, and a crowd of nearly two nundred coolles, armed with stakes, pickaxes

An agent of the estate of Pativilca had arrived

these two brave men and killed and wounded more than sixty of the assailants. So desperate, indeed, had become the attempts of the latter that a retreat was determined upon, and the accompishment of their design to suck the town. Here the inhabitants had had time to make some slight preparations for defence. An impromptu breastwork was erected at the entrance to the village, and forty men, well armed, were posted behind it to regast the assault. In a snort time the Chinese, re-

for defence. An impromptu breastwork was erected at the entrance to the village, and forty men, well armed, were posted behind it to reast the assault. In a snort time the Chinese, reinforced to the number of 2,000, appeared in front, and actually sent the leader I have mentioned to partey with the detenders regarding surrender, dardly had he opened his mouth on this interesting topic when a well-directed rife ball put an end to his existence and cioquence. The Chinese, goaded to madness by this loes, threw themselves upon the barreade. The light for a few monneats was hand to hand, and the writes suffered severely under the kinves and weapons of their assailants. Soon, however, the power of gunpowder began to assert itself, the coolies retired to a distance, and appeared to be deliberating upon their future movements.

At this juncture the brave defender of the church, having placed his family in a place of sately and found several companions, appeared in their rear, and commenced such a vigorous fire upon them that in a short time all order was forgotten and the insurgents were in a heading flight.

Telegrams had been sent to Lima asking for help, and on the morning of the 6th the Prefect, with a couple of hundred soldiers, after securing the few who could be found, started in pursuit, and are still on the march. The results of this terrible tragedy are forij murdered among the whites and nearly three hundred Chinese killed. But the crops were destroyed, and the cooles seeking refuge in the hills, roapning in bands and devastating the unprotected hamies they find in the way, are not only lost to their owners, but still form a dangerous element to peace and security. Great excitement is manifested at this unhappy event, the number of chinamen throughout the republic being so great as to cause general measiness and distrust, while the planters are perplexed where to find laborers for their estates, which if left uncultivated, in an incredibly short time are almost irretrievably relued.

But have been introduced

which have been the theatre of this sad affair the greatest kindness and lenity have been proverbial. Hereafter in districts so thickly populated with this class of people the government will station sufficient bodies of men to suppress any attempts at similar risings. The logs from the burning of the cotton crops and buildings with grobably amount to several mondred thousand dollars.

LIMA, Sept. 22, 1870. The Chinese insurrection mentioned in my last communication is now beginning to be productive of troublesome results. The troops have found it impossible to discover the hiding places of a large number of the coolies, they having taken refuge far in the interior and in the fastnesses of the neighboring mountains. Consequently, several of the most valuable estates in that section of the republic are paralyzed, and will doubtless continue in that conparalyzed, and will doubtiess continue in that condition for some time to come. The loss is much greater than was at first supposed. A million of dollars will possibly not cover the damages suffered by the planters. But the most serious consequence of the outbreak is the feeling produced on the public, and the general opinion that some effective stop must be put to the further importation of such labor into the republic. A proceeding like this would inflict incalculable injury on the agricultural portion of the population, as upon the chinese all depend for the means of cultivating their estates, the number of native laborers to be found being notorlously insufficient. A bill vating their estates, the number of native laborers to be found being notoriously insufficient. A bill introduced into Congress to this effect was not approved, and a motion made to authorize a company to procure negroes from the United states and Africa was also defeated, the united states and Africa was also defeated, the united states of Congress appearing to view it as an effort to re-establish slavery in Peru. Slavery in its most revolting form is certainly preferable to the minimer in which the Chinese are treated on some of the sugar lateigndas, and despite the action of the American Legaticy, under instructions from the government at Washington to ameliorate their condition, the authorities of Peru have shown but little zeal in the effort.

zeni in the effort.

The problem now before the people is difficult to softe. If Chinese for the return are prohibited from entering the republic European labor must be sought and the obstacles to be overcove in such an enterprise seem of some magnitude.

POLITICAL.

CITY POLITIES.

Colored Republicans in Council—Butter and Sharpe, Adams and Turpis. Wright and Hyre—Black and White Frater rights and Hyre—Black and White Frater rights and this city gathered in immense numbers last night and crowded Cooper Institute, from door to platform. A large proportion of the audience were ladies, and a band of white musicians entertained them before the hour har opening the meeting. Dr. McDonough called the audience to order, and nominated as chalfman of the meeting Mr. John J. nated as chairman of the meeting Mr. John J. Zufile, of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, who was unanimously elected. The Rev. N. H. Turpin opened the proceeding with prayer, after which Mr. Zuille made a few remarks. They had gathered, he said, to ratify the nominations of the republican party in this State—because that party had adopted the Thirteenth amendment to the national constitu tion, which forever prohibited slavery in this country; because that party had also adopted the Four-teenth amendment, which settled the rights of citizenship and representation; and because that party had furthermore adopted the l'ifeeuth amend-ment, which regulates the right of suffrage without

citizenship and representation; and because that party had furthermore adopted the Fifteenth amendment, which regulates the right of sufrage without regard to color or previous condition of servitude. The republican party has made the white men of the country think more of themselves than they formerly did, and now no decent white man thinks of insulting a colored man on account of his color. It has also made blacks think more of themselves, because they have the suffrage.

Mr. Charles L. Reason then read a preamble and resolutions, which were enthusiastically adopted. They set forth that whereas the republican party had abolished slavery and given the colored people the suffrage, and was really the party of liberty and progress, they should give it their undivided support: that deneral Grant's administration, because of its great reduction of the public debt and the removal of taxes, should receive their hearty approval; that the practical measures of the republicans generally show them to be eminent statesmen and truly attached to public interest and public weal; and that, putting all these things together, they find Woodford and Kaufman, the chosen State candidates of the republican party, to be men in every way worthy of the support of the colored people of this city, and chiefly because they are in favor of financial integrity and the purity of the bullot box.

Mr. Adams was here introduced and entertained the audience with a song, entitled "Woodford's Dream," whose burden was that Governor Hoffman was "going up Salt river." It was sung to a familiar time, and the audience received it with iremendous appliause and joined it the chorus.

The Rev. William F. Butler was the first regular speaker. He thanked God and the people that he had been privileged to be the first colored speaker to address the first colored republican ratification meeting that had ever beon gathered in New York; and he looked upon the meeting as an evidence of what the colored people will do at the polis next November. Their opponents,

namor that the ancience were kept continually in roars of laughter.

United States Marshal Gronge H. Sharpe was the next speaker. He recognized the privilege of addressing the audience as the proudest in his life. His address was composed mainly of moral reflections and quotations from religious poetry and literature. He had nothing to say against the democratic party, but he made a strong appeal for their support of the republican party. There are three great phases, he said, in our national life. The first was when we separated from the mother country and maintained our independence; the second when we put down internal revolution, and we are now in the third phase, trying to maintain the purity of our republican insultations and to make this the freest country under heaven. Of what use, he asked, is the suffrage to us if our neighbor can vote twenty times before we can vote once? But if this trick is practiced next month, as suggested by a previous speaker, some city lamp-posts may be ornamented with repeaters.

The Kev. N. H. Turpin said that though the head of the scrpent, slavery, had been killed, its tail, prejudice, still existed; but he hoped this campaign would finish that also. If the colored per ple were good enough to dight the democratic party of Jeff Davis on the battle field they are good enough to fight the same party at the ballot box. He wanted prejudice destroyed, so that colored mechanics could work in shops here with white men, or without them, and that colored gentlemen could get meals in hotels or restaurants as white men do.

Mr. Wright, of Albany, who had swallowed five hundred pages of Webster's unabridged, made a choice selection from his supper in apologizing for his attenuated form, and then sang "John Brown's Eody Marching On," with modern variations. The audience joined heartily in the chorus, General Hyte, of Kentucky, and others followed with brief addresses, and the meeting terminated at a late hour. Some of the old darkies "got glorious," and shouted and cheered as if they wo roars of laughter.
United States Marshal George H. Sharpe was the

The Young Democracy Assembly Conventions "Regular" (Young) Democracy were held last even ing in the following Assembly districts. All the dis. tricts not reported adjourned without making nomi

nations:—

Second district—William Walsh.
Third district—James Hayes.
Sixth district—James Hayes.
Sixth district—Anthony Miller.
Seventh district—Howard T. Marston.
Night district—Howard T. Davidson,
Eleventh district—Leander Back.
At the Nineteenth district Young Democracy Assembly Convention, corner of Broadway and Seventieth street, last night, only one delegate appeared, and he had come "all the way from the neighbor-lood of High Bridge," He said the candidate would probably be Roswell D. Hatch. There seemed to be some misunderstanding about the matter, as the only room in the building was engaged for the weekly meeting of the Thomas C. Fields Association. At nine o'clock the president, vice president and the secretary of that association had not put in an appearance, although there was a large attendance of members of the association.

NEW YORK STA E POLITICS.

Public Discussion Between Woodford and Hoffman.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1870. General Woodford has written a letter to the Gov-ernor asking him to meet him for public discussion. The following is the correspondence:-

The following is the correspondence:—

FOTEDAM, St. Lawrence county, Oct. 6, 1870.

To his Excellency, John T. HOFPMAN:—

SIB—In 1886 you invited the republican candidate for the Governorship to John you ha a public discussion of the political questions at issue in that canvass. I have been informed that in 1886 you also invited the then republican candidate to a like discussion, and a fortuinht baving passed since your renomination, and not having heard from you, if invite you to a John discussion of the issues of the pending canvass as presented on the platforms of the democratic and republican parties of this State, upon which we have been respectively moninisated; such joint discussion to be held at the public meetings between detober 15 and November 3, and one-half of the number of such meetings shall be at places to be named on your part, and the remaining held at places to be named on mine. This letter will be handed you by Mr. Parker, of Potedam, who is authorized to receive your answer and to make any arrangements as to details in my behalf. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMERS,

ALBANY, Oct. 11, 1870.

To the Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMERS,

ALBANY, Oct. 11, 1870.

To the Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, Oct. 11, 1870.

To the Hon. Stewart L. Wooffold, Potadam, St. Lawrence county.—
Sire—I am directed by the Governor to acknowledge the receipt this day of your letter, dated Potadam, October 6, inviting him to a joint discussion with you of the issues of the
pending canvass, and to inform you, also, that his attention
has been called to a speech, in which you express a wieh to
discuss with him topics which would involve personalities,
namely: charges made by you that he was elected by fraud,
and charges made by others, not by him, affecting your own
personal and official integrity. He directed me to say, in reply, that, having to 1866 and 1868, when he was merely a candidate for office, made a personal canvass of the State, the
opposing candidates never meeting him, and addressed the people on many occasions, he deems
it unnecessary to do it again; and that, in
his judgment, discussions of a personal nature
between opposing candidates for high office should always
be avoided. He directs me further to say, that having for
two years been speaking almost only by his official acts and
messages to the people, they have before them material upon
which to form their judgment of his administration, and do
not, he is condident, expect or desire him to leave the Executive chair and the duties pertaining to it for the purpose of
discussing either political or personal questions with you.
Should he speak at all during the canvass he will do so at the
request of his fellow editiens, at such time and place as may
be most convenient to them and him. Very respectfully,

The democrats of Ulster and Greene have nominated Joseph H. Tuthill for Congress. The republicans of the Pirst district of Ulster have

The republicans of the Pirst district of Ulster have nominated Cyrus Burnans for the Assembly.

The democrats of the Third district of Ulster have nominated Charles H. Krack for the Assembly.

The democrats of Onondaga yesterday nominated to the Assembly W. D. Stewart from the First district, John Munro from the Second and Allen H. Avery from the Third.

SCANDAL AMONG POLITICIANS.

The Charge of Corruption Against Mr. Wood-ford Repeated and Affirmed-Ex-Marshal Murray's Reminiscences of the Slave Trade

The following correspondence passed yesterday between Mayor Hall and ex-Marshal Murray relative to charges made against the republican candi-date for Governor and malfeasance in office while he was Assistant United States District Atterney:—

he was Assistant United States District Atterney:—
October 12, 1870.

My Dear Sir.—When I was District Atterney I remember hearing, as part of the prison gossip, that you had many interviews with Appleton Oaksmith. If not incompatible with your views please answer the following question:—
Did Appleton Oaksmith in any interview say whether or no he had held as a defendant any direct or indirect communication with Assistant District Attorney Woodford, and if so what was the statement by Oaksmit?

My object in writing is based upon a despatch in the Times, and upon an editorial mixing me up with a charge against Woodford of having had connection of a pecuniary character with Oaksmith. I never made that charge, however, but am nevertheless curious to weigh any statement Oaksmith made to you with one made per cable. Yours, very truly,

MARSHAL MURRAY. MARSHAL MURRAY.

theless curious to weight any statement Carsunta made to you with one made per cable. Yours, very truly,

A. OAKEY HALL.

MARSHAL MURRAY.

REPLY OF MARSHAL MURRAY.

MY DEAR SIR—in answer to your inquiry I have to state that, after Appleton Oaksmith's conviction at Boston in the United States District Court, on charge of fitting out a slaver in New Bedord, he wrote me a letter, desiring an interview with me, which I declined, and sent an agent; but Mr. Oaksmith insisting on seeing me, I went personally and saw him in his ceil. I was with him three hours the first day; about haif that time on the following day. At this interview he submitted propositions to me which he desired presented to the President. He promised to de certain things in aid of the Government to suppress the slave trade, provided he was pardoned. He wrote out his propositions, which were handed to Mr. Seward in person by me. The government declined to accede. During the interviews I questioned him with reference to the bonding and subsequent escape of the bark Augusta. He stated to me that he made an arrangement with Mr. Capen. Woodford's lather-in-law, who kept a ship chandlery store in South street, near Old slip, which was that the bark Augusta was to be abouted. Mr. Capen was to be a government appraiser. The value of the vessel was to be appraised at a low figure. Mr. Oassmith was to pay Mr. Capen \$5,000. After I kleked up a row in reference to this appraisement Mr. Woodford became frightened and moved to set it aside, and new appraisers were appointed, who valued the vessel and cargo at just double what Mr. Capen had. The vessel was to refuse me process to retake the vessel, But, in consequence of the vessel having been doubled in value by the new appraisement, Oaksmith made an arrangement with Capen that Woodford went to R. F. Andrews, Esq., the Surveior, where Woodford went to the Custom Horse to clear the vessel was gong to the custom Horse to clear the vessel was gong to Greenport, Long Island, to fit out as a whaler. Such were Oaksmi

woodford together that the vessel was spon to Greenpert, Long heand, to fit out as a whaler. Such woodford together that the vessel was updated to greenpert, Long heand, to fit out as a whaler. Such of Greenpert, Long heand, to fit out as a whaler. Such during the roubles were during almost aday to gether at Delimonico's. Very truit, voirs, gether at Delimonico's. Ve

men of this State that glorious instrument of equality and individual right—the ballot.

The reading of the concluding clause of the resolve was greeted with a general titter, which inhally culminated in a loud laugh all around, and during the levity Mr. Hoager, of Lowell, indulged in some observations which were hardly in keeping with decency.

The memorial and resolve were at length considered and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. Willis, of Boston, now moved the nomination, by acclamation, of John Quincy Adams, of Quincy, as the candidate for Governor.

Then followed shouts of appliance, mingled with a cry of opposition from a sturdy specimen of yeomany from the interior, who insisted upon the Convention listening to his arguments in favor of a ballot, which he concluded by a motion for an informal ballot.

The motion was lost, however, and Mr. Adams was then nominated by acclamation, with only two dissenting voices, the act being foilowed by round after round of hearty cheers. The balance of the ticket was then nominated as follows:—

For Lieutenant Governor—James Chattaway, of Springdeld.

For Secretary of State—Luther Stevenson, Jr., of

Springfield.
For Secretary of State-Luther Stevenson, Jr., of

lingham.

For Treasurer—Levi Heywood, of Gardiner.

For Auditor—Phineas Allen, of Pittsfield.

For Attorney General—William W. Warren, of

For Attorney General—William W. Warren, of Brighton.
JOHN T. TARBOX, of Lawrence, occupied the Convention for a lew moments in an aduress relative to the Labor Reform party, expressing the opinion that they should cuntivate the co-operation and sympathy of that party:

— The following platform was then reported and adopted:

Resolved, that the country demands from each political

The following platform was then reported and adopted:

Résoived, That the country demands from each political party at this time a bold and outspoken assertion of its policy upon the living questions of the day, and that the attempt on the part of the radical party to perpetuate its power by merely boasting of its past achievements is futile. No record, however fair, can atone for its wilful neglect of the industrial interests of the country, for the loss of our commercial importance, for over five years of pance wasted in attempting to govern the country upon a theory that could only be excused by the necessities of war.

Resoived, That in declaring its policy now the democratic party had only to revert to its cardinal principles of opposition to all consolidation or concentration of power in any hands, and to every unnecessary exercise of power, even where the right to exercise it is clearly given; not the most, but the least toosable government, being best conductive to the happiness of mankind. In conformity with this maxim the party now, as heretofore, will resist every stretch of power by either federal or State government, or by any one of the co-ordinate branches of either, and every plan of legislation which involves as undue interference with the reserved rights of the citizen, either in its direct purpose or by requiring for its attainments a resort to arburary and inquisitorial practices.

Resolved, That, proceeding upon those established princt

Ing for its attainments a resort to arbitrary and inquisitorial practices.

Resolved, That, proceeding upon those established principles, we adopt as our own the resolutions of our party in the great State of New York; that our tarif of duties, like all taxes, should have the one only lawful purpose of obtaining necessary revenue, and that the present system of favorthem, miscalled protection, laving taxes for the special benefits of the early and that the property of the rest of the poople; and that, except so far as the legitimate expenses of the government may require, free trade is the legitimate policy of the country; that we demand the simplification of our system of internal revenue, the abolition of useless and inquisitorial axes, and the reduction of the whole volume of an early general of the properties of a public creek;

Resolved, That grants of land or money or credit either by the federal or State government to individuals, or to corporations formed for mere purposes of private gain, are all in some sort a diversion of the pulpic assets from their legitimate mass, involve the State in unnecessary complications with such all interests lead to gross corruption, and are inconsistent and interests lead to gross corruption, and are inconsistent and interests lead to gross corruption, and are inconsistent.

poor by manifplying the expenses and the difficulties of com-plying with the necessary legal penal ties.

Resolved, That on the other hand, independently of the question as to the expediency of bringing into intunate po-litical and social relations two diverse races of men, we be-lieve it to be wrong to stimulate by artificial means the firma-tion to our community of swarms of Mongolians, who have neither the wish nor the aptitude to assume the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, and are brought here by inte-rested capitalists only as so much bone and muscle to lower the dignity of labor, degrade the condition of our working men and create and perpetuate distinct classes in our social system.

Resolved. That the labor of the country, weak by its necessities in its defence against the cupidity of capitalists and its ability to compel a recognition of his just rights, especially needs and merits the projection of his just rights, especially needs and merits the projection of just, equal and adequate laws, and that in view of the fact that the present high cost of hiving and cousequent inadequacy of wages to provide sufficient means of support for our poorer people, are mainly due to the unjust currency system, the arbitrary and excessive taxation, and the many and great monopolites which have been indicted upon us by the policy of the republican party; the claim made by that party at its recent State Convention, that it has any sympathy with labor or the laborer, is preposterous and absurd.

Resolved, That we affirm our absolute hostility to every attempt to inducence the decision of political questions by the formation of proscriptive organizations.

Resolved, That while we must regard it as an existing fact that suffrage is a right and not a privilege, and that any restriction upon its exercises should be founded in unmitatiable policy, we consider the proposition to extend the suffrage to the women of this Commonwealth as involving too many social considerations to be summarily treated as a mere political question; but there is a pressing duty upon the people of this State to remove, at once and forever, all property or other exercise of that right by every man who is a chizen of the United States.

Resolved, That the implied censure massed by the Republican Convention at Worcester upon the national administration, for its failure to vindicate the claims of the country against Great Britain, meets our warm approval, and that its foreign, as in its internal policy, the administration deserves our unqualified condemnation.

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

A Southern Back Down on State Sovereignty. General Brown, democratic candidate for Gover nor of Tennessee, in a speech at Cleveland, re iterated the declaration, a correspondent tells us, that the words "sovereign States" used in the democratic platform had no reference to any purpose of practical secession, and that the term "sovereign" was employed, as it had ever been, expressing a simple fact that the States were sovereign, save to the extent that they had invested the federal Union with conceded and clearly defined powers.

LOSS OF THE SHIP J. S. DE WOLF.

Heroic Condu t on the Ocean-A Sinking Ship and an Angry Sea-The Crew Saved by the Steamship Wisconsiu. The Wisconsin, United States mail steamship of

the Guion line, which arrived at this port last night, left Oncenstown on Friday evening, September 30, and for a single day proceeded quietly on her way, making excellent time. But upon Saturday night a storm arose, which seemed to increase in fury during the six following days.

Upon Wednesday, October 5, at nine o'clock A. M., when we were in latitude 50 deg. 21 min., north,

the de endaut, holds possession of the Eagle Mills and farm by virtue of a lease executed by his father, for which he pays an annual rental of \$500, and for which \$2,000 has been offered, and therefore the litigation involves \$10,000, as the lease is for five years. The complaint alleges that the signature of William Oliver, the father, is a forgery, executed for the purpose of defranding the legal heirs of the deceased. Several parties have been sworn as to the genuineness of the signature, and it is testified by them to be a forgery. Several bank tellers from New York were present to testify in comparison between the signature to the lease and the signature to other documents alleged to be valid, but they were legally incompetent and excluded by the Court. They gave as their voluntary opinion that the signature to the lease was spurious, and would not be received by them if sitached to a check. By comparison it would appear that the signature was lorged. A bond, executed by William Oliver to Mr. Willetts, was produced, and the signature thereto compared with that on the lease, but there is no resemblance. The signature signature, the letters "Wim.," for William, are very large. The letters "Wim.," for William, are very large. The letter "I" in Oliver is very heavy, and would seem to have been made in a moment of temporary neglect. It bears great resemblance to the same letter in the signature of William F. Oliver, the lessee.

It has been testified that before Surrogate Covert the defendant stated that he knew nothing of the lease until after his father's death, which was in August of this year, while the lease bears date February 1. The wife of the defendant is witness to the execution of the lease, and made acknowledgment before Daniel Clark, Notary Public, after which it was fied. This raises a novel point as to guilt, as the wife of the defendant has been excluded from testifying. The defendant has been excluded from testifying. The defendant has been excluded from testifying.

1 CANADIANS IN COUNCIL.

A Columbus Anniversary Proposed. The following circular, in French, was sent to a

the city:—
Three Hundred and Seventy-eighth Anniversary of the Discovery of America.—On the Eith of October, 1492, Christopher Columbus discovered the continent we inhabit. It would be a credit to the Canadians to be the first in inaugurating the celebration of this anniversary forever memorable in the history of America. It is the opinion of those who have organized the commemoration of those who have organized the commemoration of this great event that this date should be the starting point for an earnest effort to bring at the earliest moment the political union of Canada with the United States. You are therefore invited to attend a meeting to be held with the double purpose just mentioned, on Wednesday, October 12, at eight o'clock P. M., at Masonic Hail, Thirteenth street, between Third and Foorth avenues. Signed by the committee—Measrs, Henri Gosselin, Thomas Boucher, E. Welling, F. X. Cloutier, E. Bouin, L. E. Demers, George Batchelor.

In consequence of this call a preliminary meeting

In consequence of this call a preliminary meeting was organized, in which matters were earnestly talked over, and which culminated in the appointment of a committee of three, composed of Professor Batchelor, F. X. Cloutier and L. E. Demers, to prepare resolutions and make other arrangements for a formal meeting on the second Wednesday of November next.

THE LEXINGTON AVENUE STABBING CASE.

Mattie Dean, otherwise Mattie Nading, was re leased on ball yesterday by Justice Coulter in the sum of \$1,000. A person by the name of Michael Finnegin, who owns a lot, he says, on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, between First avenue and avenue A, became her bondsman. Finnegin said he lived at No. 156 East Fifty-seventh street.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York-This Day.

Sun rises....... 6 09 | Moon rises...eve 7 53 Sun sets....... 5 23 | High water.morn 10 30 OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER. Satte | Destination.

PORT OF NEW YORK, OCTOBER 12, 1870.

Steamship Colorado (Br.), Freeman, Liverpool via Queena-town—Williams & Gulon.
Steamship City of Limerick (Br.), Phillips, Liverpool—John G Dale.
Steamship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West—C H Mallory & Co.
Steamship Mississipp. Henry, New Orleans, Fraderic Reker. Steamship Zodiac, Harksen, Savannah - Murray, Ferris &

teamship Weybosset, Bolger. Charleston -H R Morgan & Steamsbip Valley City, Bedell, Georgetown, DC-G B Merek. Bark Trait d'Union (Hay), Bailou, Port au Prince via Bangor, Me.

Brig Neilie, Owens, St Croix—Roche Bros & Coffey
Schr Mary Seymour (Br), Martin, Liverpool—Geo F Bul

Schr Rebecca C Lane, Whittemore, Para -- L E Amsinck & Co. Schr Manna Loa, Taibot, St John's, PR-Miller & Houghn. Schr Leading Star (Br), Foote, Elizabethport—P I Nevius & ons. Schr Senator, Hiydenburgh, New Haven—Rackett & Bro. Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia. Steamer Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia. Steamer Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE RESALD STEAM YACHTS. French war steamer Primauguet, Mir. St Pierre via Nor-ik 2 days. Mounts 4 guns and has a crew of 194 officers and

folk 2 days. Rolling a gills and has a crew of 157 directs and men.

Steamship Russia (Br), Loit, Liverpool Oct 1 and Queenstown 2d, with make and 225 passengers, to CG Francklyn.

Steamship Wisconsin (Br), Williams, Liverpool Sept 25 and Queenstown 30th, with make and 435 passengers, to Williams & Guton. Oct 5, at 9:30 AM, lat 50 21, lon 36 18, passed ship JS DeWolf, of St John, NB, with maintapmast and foretop-galiant yard gone and signals of distress flying; sent boat with second officer, but was unable to board on account of heavy sea; took captain and crew of 18 off by means of lifebuoy and lines, they reporting ship with decks stove and in a sinking condition; received them on board at noon and croceeded.

proceeded.

Steamsby Alaska, Grey, Aspinwall Oct 4, with mose and passengers, to Pacide Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Magnolia, Nokeraon, Savannah Oct 8, with mise and passengers, to W R Garrison. Had strong NB with mise and passengers, to W R Garrison. Had strong NB with mise and passengers, to W R Garrison and the control of the con

S of Hatteras.

Seamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah Oct 9, with mose and passengers to R Lowden. Had heavy NE gales the entire passage.

Steamship Campion, Lockwood, Charteston Oct 8, with mose and passengers, to H R Morgan & Co. Steamship Wm F Ciyde, Sherwood, Wilmington, NC, with mode, to Lorillard Steamship Co. Steamship Regulator, Brooks, Philadelphia, with mose, to J Lorillard.

J Lorillard.

Brig Athilaska (Br), Langenberg, Cow Bay 12 days, with coal, to G A Hersey.

Bris Fearless, Br), Davison, Wilmington, NC, 10 days, with naval stores, to Heney & Parker. Oct 7, in a heavy gale from NNE to E, lost water casks, split sains, store bulwarks and carried sway hoad stays. Oct 5, lat 28, lon 70, saw a quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of vessel's spars, &c; th, saw a vessel's spars, with riging attached. The F is bound to London; put in with part of the crew sick and to repair damages.

Sth, saw a vessel's spars, with rigging attached. The F is bound to London; put in with part of the crew sick and to repair damages.

Schr Harry Lee, Barrett, Wilmington, NC, 7 days, with navai stores, to H M Barrett.

Schr Harry Dormeus, Cornell, Virginia.

Schr J A D Cramer, Mathews, Virginia.

Schr J A D Cramer, Mathews, Virginia.

Schr J B Jindaall, Valkenburg, Virginia.

Schr M L Vaukirk, Walker, Virginia.

Schr M L Vaukirk, Walker, Virginia.

Schr J H Seguloe, French, Virginia.

Schr J H Seguloe, French, Virginia.

Schr J H Johnson, Nmith, Virginia.

Schr J H Schristen, Schr L R Schr L R F Stockton, Boker, Virginia.

Schr B F P Dougias, Ellis, Virginia.

Schr L R Hull, Drisco, Virginia.

Schr L R Hull, Drisco, Virginia.

Schr John Tway, Imman, Virginia.

Schr Mary Frances, Gaskell, Virginia.

Schr G S Miller, Mills, Virginia.

Schr Sch Selene, Darby, Virginia.

Schr Sea Bird, Hogan, Virginia.

Passed Through Hell Gate,
BOUND SOUTH.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Fortland for New York, with
misse. to J F Ames.
Brig Mary E Thompson, Bunker, Bangor for New York, 15
days, with lumber to T Mayhew & Co.
Brig Ginsey (of St Grols), Fort Jefferson for New York, in
tow of steamer Seth Low.
Schr W H Hatfield Br., Hatfield, Ship Harbor, NS, for New
York, 9 days, with lath to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr J F Chandler (Br., Pettis, Windsor, NS, for New York
15 days, with plaster to D R DeWolf & Co.
Schr J F Blake (Br.), O'Brien, Windsor, NS, for New York, 7
days, with plaster to Craudall, Bertaux & Co—vessel to P I
Nevius & Sons.

Schr P Blake (Br), O'Brien, Windsor, NS, for New York, 7 days, with plaster to Craudall, Bertauz & Co-vessel to P I Nevius & Sons.

Schr Kedron (Br), Pettis, Windsor, NS, for New York, 6 days, with plaster to Crandall, Bertauz & Co.

Schr May Belle för), Wood, Rockport, NB, for New York, 7 days, with grindstones to W R Wood & Co, and fish to JF Whitney & Co-vessel to master. Oct 4, had a heavy gale from ESE, lasting a few hours; 6th, had another heavy gale; lost and split salls, stove galley and shifted cargo; washed everything movable off deck; vessel continually under water.

Schr Calvin, Clark, St John, NB, for New York, 7 days, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Eusse Presecut, Glass, St John, NB, for New York, 8 days, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Calvin, Clark, St John, NB, for New York, 7 days, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Susse Prescott, Glass, St John, NB, for New York, 8 days, with unmer to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Clara Jane, McAlley, Lubec for New York, 8 days, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Gen Mcade, Allen, Lubec for New York, 7 days, with fish to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr Gen Mcade, Allen, Lubec for New York, 7 days, with lime to J Frown, Schr Gen Mcade, Allen, Lubec for New York, with lime to Barry and Schr Pacific, Ginn, Rockland for New York, with lime to Canoda & Fressey.
Schr Maulius, Crockett, Rockland for New York, with lime to J V Haviland.
Schr Mater C. Hall, Hopkins, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Hols Hudson, Greeley, Rockland for New York, with lime to Candia & Pressey.
Schr Light Boat, Achorn, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Hos Hix, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Hos Hix, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.
Schr Ros Hix, Hall, Rockland for New York, with lime to J R Brown.

Brown. hr Ned Sumter, Shaw, Rockland for New York, with lime andia & Fressey. hr Geo Gilman, Garner, Calais for New York, with lum-

to Candia & Pressey.
Schr Geo Gilman, Garner, Calais for New York, with lumber to G Boardman.
Schr John Boynton, Mitchell, Calais for New York, with lumber to J Boynton's Son & Co. 10th, during a squail, lost part of deckload of lumber.
Schr Saxon, Saulsbury, Calais for New York, with iumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Satch Saxon, Saulsbury, Calais for New York, with iumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Bitchmond, Gnptil, Vinaihaven for New York, with granite to New York Bridge Co.
Schr Porto Rico, Wentworth, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Bay State, Hart, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Spartel, Smith, Bangor for New York, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Ann L Lockwood, St John, Kennebec River for New York, with tee to Knickerbocker lee Co.
Schr Union, Wass, Machias for New York, with lumber tee Simpson & Clapp.
Schr Geo Biolysick & Co.
Schr Geo Biolysick & Co.
Schr Marion Draper, Meady, Gardiner for New York, with lumber to Geo Biolysick & Co.
Schr Marion Draper, Meady, Gardiner for New York, with limber to Genlia & Pressey.

Schr Marion Draper, Meady, Gardiner for New York, while tee to Washington Ice Co.
Schr Lucy Baker, Snow, Thomaston for New York, with lime to Candia & Fressey.
Schr Elia Amaden, Smith, Saco for New York, with ice to Washington Ice Co.
Schr Bowdoin, Randall, Portland for Philadelphia.
Schr Sidney Price, Godfrey, Fortamouth for Philadelphia.
Schr Ha May, Jellerson, Saiem for Philadelphia.
Schr H B Metcalf, Austin, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr H B Metcalf, Austin, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Lyra, Haskell, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Lyra, Haskell, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr Onward, Gorham, Nantucket for New York, with fish to E Crowell.

Schr Onward, Gorham, Nantucket for New York, with fish to E Crowell.

Schr Adelia Kelly, Nickerson, Gloucester Ifor New York, with fish to C Nickerson & Co.

Schr Geo P Trigs, Linnekln, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Geo P Trigs, Linnekln, Gloucester for New York, with fish to Geodraft & Röhinson.

Schr Henrietta, Tyon, Portland, Cl, for New York, Schr Alice Ida, Steeiman, Providence for Philadelphia. Schr Henrietta, Tyon, Portland, Cl, for New York.

Schr E Flower, Russell, Portland, Cl, for New York.

Schr E Flower, Russell, Portland, Cl, for New York.

Schr Breezs, Somers, New Haven for New York.

Schr Matel Hoyt, Tarker, New Havon for Baltimore.

Schr Glenwood, Allen, Portchester for New York.

Schr Matel Hoyt, Tarker, New Havon for Baltimore.

Schr Chale J Hoye, Parker, New Havon for New York.

Schr Julia A Crawford, Young, Greenport for Philadelphia, Schr Challenge, Perry, Greenport for New York.

Off Sands Point Eth
Bark Scottish Bride (Br.), Vaugnn, from Alicante 120 days, and Gibraitar 79 nays, for New York, with loss of royalmast and upper topsall yards.

BOUND EAST.

BOUND EAST. Brig Alvarado, Ryan, New York for St John, NR. Brig Annie Martha, McLaughton, New York for St John KB. Schr Ella P Douglass, Ellis, Richmond for New Bedford. Schr J M Richards, Irving, Alexandria for New Haveb. Schr J Daniel Welsh, Parker, Elizabethport for Norwalk. Schr J Lorllard, Morrill, Elizabethport for New London. Schr Bela Peck, Avery, Elizabethport for New London. Schr M H Millin, Brigga, Elizabethport for New London. Schr Pennsylvania, Butier, Elizabethport for New Bedord.

Schr Changarain, Butter, Elizabethport for Pawincket.
Schr James Parker Jr. Kelly, Elizabethport for Providence.
Schr Cornelius, Pratt, Rondout for Providences
Schr Chas Hawley, Bennett, New York via New Haven.
Schr Khat Scranton, Palmer, New York for Providence.

SAILED. Steamships Java, and Colorado, Liverpool; Mississippl,

The storm of Tuesday night and yesterday morning filled the cellurs along West and South streets, damaging in many instances valuable goods. The aggregate loss to the merinstances valuable goods. The aggregate loss to the mer-chants in those localities on the occasion of the periodical visitations of these "young floods" on their premises can hardly be estimated. The goods on many of the piers along the rivers suffered much from the same cause. There arrived at this port from foreign ports during the mouth of September 349 vesses, of which there were man-of-

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is ashore and on free al Louisburg, CS.

SHIP AUSTRIA, Delano, which arrived at New Orleans 20th ull from Boston, was struck on the passage out by a heavy see, and of 35 carboys of ritriol on deck all but one were broken. Capt Delano was badly burned by the vitriol from pla knees down. Under deck the ship had a large and valuable cargo of asserted merchandise, and an examination discloses the fact that it has been damaged to the estimated amount of 250,000, the vitriol having penetrated through the decks. The hull of the vessel did not sustain much damage, but her spare rigging is spoiled. Regoliations have been progressing between the consignees and the underwriters, and is understood that the latter do not consider that they have deglant vitriol as one of the or inary dangers of the see, and they will, therefore, decline to pay the losses. The ship and cargo are now in charge of the Port Warden.

Schin Eman P Doublass, which left City Point, Va. Sami SCHE EMMA P DOUGLASS, which isft City Point, Va, Sept. d, with a cargo of wheat, valued at \$9000, for the New Bed ford Flour Mill, is supposed to have foundered, not havin heen heard of since her departure. Cargo insured in the New England office, Boston,

England office, Boston.

Schill Edman D. Finney, from St. Marys, Ga, for Philad

phia, which put into Charleston Oct 9, leaking and with le

of rudder, had been 20 miles N of Hatteras when she w

driven back. Off Cape Romains, passed a wreck with wh

appeared to be a dead body lashed to it.

war, 2; steam yachte, 1; steamships, 59; ships, 39; barks, 76 brigs, 21; schooners, 79; caual boate, 2. The Cunard line steamship Algeria, Captain LeMessuries will leave the company's wharf, foot of Grand stroot, Jerses City, to-day (Thursday), at 8 AM, for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Marine Disasters.
SHIP WAUDSWORTH, from England for Quebec, with coals ashore and on fire at Louisburg, OS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct 12—The steamship England, which are rived at this port from New York, reports Oct 1 passed an abandoned vessel, laden with timber. Her name is Black Swan. SWAIL.

SCHARRORN, Oct 12.—Five hundred barrels of percieum have been saved of the cargo of ship Progress, with part of ber inventory. One of the schooners ongaged in taking out her cargo has been wrecked.

TEXEL, Sept 28.—The Alberti, Harriman, from New York, arrived here to day with sails split, &c.

Arrived here to-day with salts split, &c.

Alieved lameous

STEAMERS C W LORD, from Havana for New York, and Tillis, from Galveston for New York, which put into Charleston 2th inst, were short of coal.

QUICK PASSAGE.—The brig F H Odorne (Br), Capt Horn, which arrived at New York (et 10, with coal, made the round voyage from this port to Little Glace Bay, CB, and back, in 20 days, 7 of which were spent in port.

Notice to Mariners.

A dangerous obstruction to navigation has been discovered by Geo W Fuller, the aubmarine diver, about 45 miles 88 of Bridgeport light. Mr Fuller was crueing in that vicinity looking for a vessel loaded with coal, which is known to have foundered with etrap to make Black Rock harbor, and discovered the two masts of a schooner just even with or but a few feet below the surface o, the water. He at first supposed the vessel to be the one he was in search of, but on going down he found her to be loaded with corn. She stands upright on her bottom, and in a very dangerous position. The condition of her cabin, which was also examined, indicated that her crew had left her lu the most barried manner. Blas to a supposed to have been run down some time in August last by an eastern bound steamer.

Whalemen. Whalemen.

Saled from New Eedford 11th, ship Gay Head, Clifford, rop Pacific Ocean.

Spoken.

Ship Simia, Salter, from Cardiff for Calcutta, Sept 2, lat I 19 N, lon 27 43 W.
Ship New World, Champion, from London for New York, Sept 27, off the Start.
Ship American Congress, Ghiselin, from New York for London, Sept 25, lat 50, lon 6.
Ship S D Thurston, Snow, from Calcutta for New York, Ang 11, lat 35 4 S, lon 94 53 E.
Ship British Viceroy, Garrett, from Calcutta for New York, Ang 11, lat 35 N, lon 56 E.
Ship Tyrol (reported Am), from Rangoon for Bridlington, July 17, lat 36 N, lon 14 50 W.
Ship Amella, Egrry, from Liverpool for New York, Sept 25, west of Cape Clearson, from London for Philadelphia, Sept 20, lat 46 15, lon 18 20.
Bark Dakotah (Br), Kirkpatrick, from Liverpool for Savannah, Sept 23, lat 45, lon 15.
Bark Nanob, Shotawell, from Boston for Honolulu, Aug 26, lat 13 N, lon 25 W.
Brig Senna Stanford (Ital), Pallio, from Leghorn for New York, Oct, lat 23, lon 69.
Brig Louisa (Br), from Newport for Hallfax, Oct 11, lat 40 45, lon 67 40 (by pict boat Isaac Wabb, No 8).

Foreign Ports. Deal Soith, N mosner, nosner, New York was on Deal Soith, A BEGIEO, Sept 28.—In port brig L & W Armstrong, Wright, for New York same day.

BEAGHY HEAD, Sept 27.—Off, Red Rover, from San Francisco for Antwerp. BELFAST, Sept 27-Arrived, Olof Kyrre, Larsen, Philadel BREHEN, Oct 6—Arrived, bark Savannah, Knowiton, New York; Ilth, steamship Hermann, Reichmann, do (Sept 26), Sailed Sept 26, abip Christel, Friedrichs, New York, BOMBAY, Sept 18—Arrived, Newada, Lunt, Boston, BUENOS AYRES, Aug 25—Arrived Houduras, Huxford,

CROOKHAVEN, Oct 5-Arrived, brig J W Beard, St John, NB.

CARDIP, Sopt 29—Arrived, Elizaboth Yeo, Scott, Bristol
(and ent out for New Orleans.
Cleared 5th, Agmeer, Callao.
Ent for Idg 27th, New Wateno, Mathias, for New Orleans;
P A Munch, Olsen, New York.
CETTE, Sopt 30—Arrived, Mary A Way, Russell, New York.
CHONSTADT, Sept 34—Arrived, Tropic Bird, Durkee, Philadelphia; 25th, Mary Gibbs, Coggins, New York; Soertidespina; 27th, Veteran, Catheart, do; Lyna, Zacharlesen, New
York.

York.

CADIZ, Sept 23—In port ship Old Colony, Grindle, for New
York idg; brigs Cascatelle, Carlisle, and John Shay, Nickerson, disg; Surprise (Br), Coalfeet, for New York.

CALCUTTA, Oct II—Arrived previous, ship Hudson, from DOVER, Sept 29-Off, Edith, Bairnson, from Havre for Newcastle.

DARTMOUTH, Sept 29-Off, ship Britannia, from New York for London.

DANTZIC, Sept 28-Arrived, Lynet, Olsen, Philadelphia; 27th, City of Hamilton, Philipps, do.

ENDERBURY's 18t.Art), Aug 1-In port ship Purisary-Heory (from San Francisco via Monolulu), for New London, ldg. Henry (from San Frances)

log.

ALMOUTH, Sept 29—Put in, Isaac R Davis, Haines, from
London for Philadelphia.

GLASGOW, Sept 29—Sailed, Glad Tidings, Thompson, New
York.

GREENOCK, Sept 30—Arrived, Eva H Plak, Emery, Char-

America.
America.
Sept 16—Ardred, Martino Celente, Laure,
New York (and cleared for Triestor; Rebecca Carunna, Liesegang, Philadelphia (and cleared 20th for Triestor; Harry,
Erown, For York; Sith, Amphion, Thomas, Leghorn (and
cleared 20th for Triestor),
Laure Calling Company,
Change Calling Company,
Change Calling Company,
Change Calling Company,
Calling Com York for London.

Ivierur, Sept 15—In port bark Brilliant, for Philadelphia,
LIVERIOOL, Oct 10—Arrived, ship Centurion (Br., Darby,
Bakur's Island via Sydney, NSW; bark Agate, Brown, Baker's Island. Cleared Sept 29, Alhambra (a), Mec. New Orleans; Alice M Minot, Lovell, Philadelphia; Peruvian, Thompson, Savan

20th, British Queen, Francis, do; George Durkee, Leslie, Savannah.

Entered out 29th, Quickatep, Chase, for New York; City of Brookkyn (a), Brooks, and Halv (e), Grace, do; 39th, Aleppo, Moreland, Boston and New York (a), Grace, do; 39th, Aleppo, Moreland, Boston and New York and East, Collings, New York (and entered out for Madelra); Oct II, arrived, Perseverance, Robertson, New York.

Cleared Sept. 23, Missouri, Lang, New Orleans; 30th, Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, New York; Hattle G. Hall, Piak, Boston; Oct 1, Robers, Mudgett, Savannah, Sailed from Gravesend 23th, Elizabeth Brown, Berrain, Rosario.

Sailed from Gravesend 23th, Elizabeth Brown, Berraing Rosario.
Arrived at do Oct 1 Clara, Hoston.
Legnors, Sept 35 - Arrived, Clytie, Dow, New York.
Sailed 25th, Atlas, Mitchell, New York.
MARSHILLES, Sept 24 - Arrived, Dorchester, Rider, New York: Anna Walsh, Coombs, New Orieans: 15th, Resolute, Johnson, New York.
Sailed 25th, Nellie Ware, Ware. New York.
MALAGA, Sept 22 - Cleared, Alfred, Vittery, New York.
MONFEYIDEO, Aug 25-Arrived, Lord Clarendon, Lavender, New York.
Sailed 25th - Genetia. Kruse, Baltimora.
MONFEZAT, Oct 11 - Sailed, bark Eastern Star, Halpin, Monteviceo.

Iontevideo. PLYMOUTH, Sept 30-Arrived, G P Paysant, Knowlton, enoa.
Off de 27th, ship Portland, from Philadelphia for Antwerp,
PORTLAND, Sept 29—06, ship American Congress, from
ew York for London. New York for London.

PHRIX ISLAYD, Aug 1—In port ships Gov Morton, Howland, for Savannah idg: Caspee, Emerson (from Rio Jaueiro) wig turn to load; bark Transit, Carlton (from San Francisco via Honolulu, de do.

QUERNSTOWN, Oct 7—Arrived, bark Maria Scannell, Hillstrom, Pisagua.

QUEBRO, Oct 12—Arrived, steamship Ottawa, Archer, Glasson. gow.

Rio Janeiro, Aug 28 (not 23)—Salled, bark Maggle V
Hugg, Hugg, Baltimore: Sept 3, ship Loretto Fish, Watta,
Callao.

In port Sept 3, ships Germania, Bilfilas, from Liverpool
for San Francisco, lawing repaired, ready; Ventus, Vesper,
for Callao, disg; Topgallant, Phillips, for do 60; Belle of the
Seas, Long, for do do; barks Hazard, Karstens, for East Indies, disg; Ophella M Hume, Mtchell, disg; Aller Tainter
(Br), Losberg, wig; brig Virginia Daro, Bell, from Baitimore,
disg.

lsg.
SHIRLDS, Sept 29—In port, Lumley Castle (s), Wood, for ortland Mc, preparing for sea.
Sailed 30th, Mary Russell, Rath Mc.
SCILLY, Sept 24—Off, Carleton, from Philadelphia for Autowerp.
STAXIGOE, Sept 27—Passed, Abby Ryerson, Dennis, from
Shields for New York; Burmah, Churchill, do for Provi-

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